



Unseen Lives

on Migration Routes

Advocacy Strategy

Syrian Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic
Communities and Syrian Seasonal
Migrant Agricultural Workers
in Turkey

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Advocacy Strategy of Syrian Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities and Syrian Seasonal Migrant Agricultural Workers in Turkey

Prepared by: Bürge Akbulut, Ertan Karabıyık, Seda Akço, Selin Ayaes

Contributors: Hüseyin Gövercin, İhsan İznebioğlu, Yusuf Nural

Project Manager: Ertan Karabıyık

Project Manager Assistant: Selin Ayaes

Translator (Arabic-Turkish): Nesrin Rihani

Translation (Turkish-English): Burçin Bozdağ

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 www.ka.org.tr

  [kalkinmaatolyesi](#)

 info@ka.org.tr

  [kalkinmatolyesi](#)

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↳ INTRODUCTION

In January 2020, Development Workshop conducted a field survey aimed at assessing the current situation and needs of Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities living in Adana, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa, and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers living in Adana Plain¹. The present advocacy strategy was developed to ensure visibility of the aforementioned target groups in terms of their limited access to services and support, and the difficulties they encounter in meeting their basic needs. By having their needs made visible and their voices heard, it is hoped that impediments to the target groups' access to essential services will be identified, and a rights-based approach ensured within the actions designed and implemented to meet those needs.

Why is an advocacy strategy needed?

The field survey showed that nomadic and semi-nomadic communities who arrived to Turkey from Syria after the outbreak of war, as well as Syrian agricultural seasonal migrant workers, are unable to benefit from the rights-based provision of services that would allow them to attain adequate living standards. Individuals interviewed for the field survey also frequently mentioned that they had been visited many times for research and similar purposes, with little noticeable effect on the conditions of their situation. For these reasons, it is thought that an advocacy strategy is needed to enable these communities to be heard and allow them to articulate their needs, in order for them to effectively exercise their rights.

Who is the advocacy strategy intended for?

The advocacy strategy is intended for Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities living in Turkey as well as anyone wishing to perform advocacy regarding this issue, mainly the members and personnel of civil society organizations who work with Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers.

What is the driving need (background) for the preparation of the advocacy strategy?

The outbreak of civil war in Syria in 2011 triggered mass displacement, both internal and cross-border. Neighbouring countries received an outflow of Syrians fleeing the conflict, and Turkish cities such as İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Adana, Kilis, Hatay and Mersin became hosts to large Syrian populations. As of 16 July 2020, the number of Syrian refugees living under temporary protection in Turkey has reached 3,600,710. With this large-scale arrival of Syrians, Turkey became the number one country in the world in terms of the number of migrants hosted.² Various aid and adaptation programmes, supported by international institutions such as ECHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, and ILO and directly implemented by a range of civil society organizations and NGOs, have been developed to support the social adaptation of Syrian arrivals.

From November 2019 to January 2020, a survey was conducted by Development Workshop to determine the current situation and needs of Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities living in Adana, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa, and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers living in Adana Plain. Based upon the assessment findings, the following are among the most prominent aspects of the present situation of nomadic and semi-nomadic Syrian communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers:

- They lack access to formal employment opportunities with a regular income.
- The income earned from the jobs within their access is not at a level that will provide them and their families with a standard of living worthy of human dignity.
- They work long, irregular hours and lack any job security.
- Although most have successfully registered for temporary protection and have the opportunity to benefit from Emergency Social Safety Net S, some of the population is not able to access social support and services due to a lack of temporary protection registration or the limited availability of Emergency Social Safety Net.
- Factors such as lack of language skills, deep-seated prejudices, lack of knowledge of service providers, and discrimination make it difficult for them to access primary services.

As a result of this;

- The majority of the population live in dwellings that are classed as non-residential (tents, barracks, shops etc.) and do not have the features necessary to qualify as residential.
- Most residences do not have a toilet or bathroom; with a single room or tent also being used as a kitchen.
- Some lack access to basic sanitation facilities such as toilets or latrines, with instances of open defecation in communal areas where daily life is led and children play every day.
- Almost no family has a source of safe and reliable fuel; there is either no heating at all or they use nylon pieces, rugs, etc. to build a fire for heat.
- The majority of families live in muddy environments where mice, vermin, etc. pose sanitation and safety risks, with children often playing in these environments.
- Typically, the most significant deprivation is in the area of nutrition, with children at particular risk of malnutrition. There is a huge population who may eat only once every few days, and often spend the day hungry.

- Some children have no proper shoes, even for winter, and lack weather-appropriate clothing.
- Almost all children in nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, and a large majority of seasonal migrant agricultural workers' children, are unable to exercise their right to education.
- Aside from education, children have very limited or no access to psycho-social activities that will support their development.
- Many children work alongside their parents in various jobs to supplement their family income.

Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities share the same, varied challenges as other Syrian refugees while also frequently facing additional forms of discrimination as a result of their way of life, from both local communities and other Syrian migrants. This gives rise to the need for approaches that are tailored to the specific vulnerabilities and needs of these groups. This is particularly relevant with regard to advocacy and outreach activities.

The survey findings reveal that the type and scope of the services currently provided should be extended, and opportunities for access increased to ensure effective reach and impact of support services for the target groups.

A course of action to undertake advocacy was adopted upon completion of this evaluation. However, the areas requiring change range widely from social perspective change to legal reforms, from labour wages to inclusiveness of trainings. Thus, it would not be possible to achieve results solely through one-off advocacy actions performed within a narrow timeframe. What is instead required is that a series of advocacy actions be maintained by several organizations in a continuous way. The unity of aim of these actions will also enhance their overall impact. Therefore, in consideration of the above, the present advocacy strategy has been developed with the aim of enabling similar advocacy actions to be conducted, allowing the purpose, goals and methods to facilitate and guide these actions where applicable.

Once adopted, the strategy describes the approach and methodology to be replicated, as adapted to the relevant context and background. In addition, it provides checkpoints to monitor the effectiveness of advocacy actions, with the aim of bringing about sustainable, impactful change in one or more of the outlined conditions through performance of the actions.

What is the perspective (legal background) that the advocacy strategy is based on?

The advocacy strategy adopts the approach of demanding the rights-based provision of services, with due consideration of the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS). All suggestions are formed based upon this approach. CHS sets out nine commitments that organizations and individuals involved in humanitarian response can use to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provide, placing affected communities and individuals at the centre of humanitarian action.

The Core Humanitarian Standards On Quality And Accountability

CHS consists of nine commitments to communities and individuals affected by crises, which should be embedded in all humanitarian responses. According to these commitments, those affected by crisis:

- 1 Receive assistance appropriate and relevant to their needs.
- 2 Have access to the humanitarian assistance they need at the right time.
- 3 Know their rights and entitlements, have access to information and participate in decisions that affect them.
- 4 Know their rights and authorizations, access to information and participate to the processes of decision making which affect them.
- 5 Have access to safe and responsive mechanisms to handle complaints.
- 6 Receive coordinated, complementary assistance.
- 7 Can expect delivery of improved assistance as organizations learn from experience and reflection.
- 8 Receive the assistance they require from competent and well-managed staff and volunteers.
- 9 Can expect that the organizations assisting them are managing resources effectively, efficiently and ethically.

Taking due consideration of the target group's living conditions and related vulnerabilities outlined above, and the proposed focus of advocacy actions towards alleviating and mitigating these vulnerabilities, it is recommended that the legal

foundations used in support of the advocacy should comprise internationally recognized provisions for guaranteeing a standard of living worthy of human dignity. Within this scope, Article 11.1 of the United Nations (UN) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)⁴ and Articles 11, 13, and 14 of the Revised European Social Charter⁵ are particularly relevant.

Articles 7, 8, 17 and 27 of the Revised European Social Charter can also be used as a basis for women and children specifically. In addition, considering the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as a whole and Article 18 in particular, the right of parents to be assisted while fulfilling their obligations to children can be used in support of claims to this right.⁶



END NOTES

- ¹ Development Workshop, 'Unseen Lives on Migration Routes' (2020)
- ² <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638> (Access date 19 May 2020)
- ³ CHS emerged as a result of a Joint Standards Initiative (JSI) process to develop a common approach and ensure harmony among those implementing the standards of Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP), People in Aid and Sphere. <https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/files/files/Core-Humanitarian-Standard-Turkish.pdf> (Turkish)
- ⁴ UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that Turkey became a party to in 2003, <https://www.tbmm.gov.tr/komisyon/in-sanhaklari/pdf01/83-93.pdf>
- ⁵ Revised European Social Charter that Turkey became a party to in 2007, <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2007/04/20070409-1.htm>
- ⁶ UN Convention on the Rights of the Child that Turkey became a party to in 1995, <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/arsiv/22184.pdf>



PLANNING ADVOCACY
FOR SYRIAN NOMADIC
AND SEMI-NOMADIC
COMMUNITIES AND
SYRIAN SEASONAL
MIGRANT
AGRICULTURAL
WORKERS



Fundamental Principles to be Considered by the Advocacy

The advocacy strategy aims to make a positive change in the lives of a group of beneficiaries. Therefore, the strategy should be planned based on generally accepted principles. Considering this requirement, the following documents were utilized in determining the fundamental aims, activities and indicators of these advocacy strategy:



In this strategy, the following fundamental principles of defending human rights are considered essential:

- ▶ Indivisibility
- ▶ Interdependence and Interrelatedness
- ▶ Equality and Non-discrimination
- ▶ Participation and Inclusion
- ▶ Accountability and Rule of Law

The present advocacy strategy aims to bring visibility to the difficulties encountered by target groups in accessing basic needs assistance and identifying activities and messages using rights-based advocacy criteria with the same rationale . The main activities of the prepared strategy consist of public outreach, media advocacy and advocacy activities focused on decision makers (UNFPA, SIAA) Appendix B).

Purpose and Scope

The findings in the first quarter of 2020 regarding the situation of Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, as well as Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers, that suggest there is a need for an advocacy action are given under two headings:

1)

Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities do not enjoy adequate standards of living.

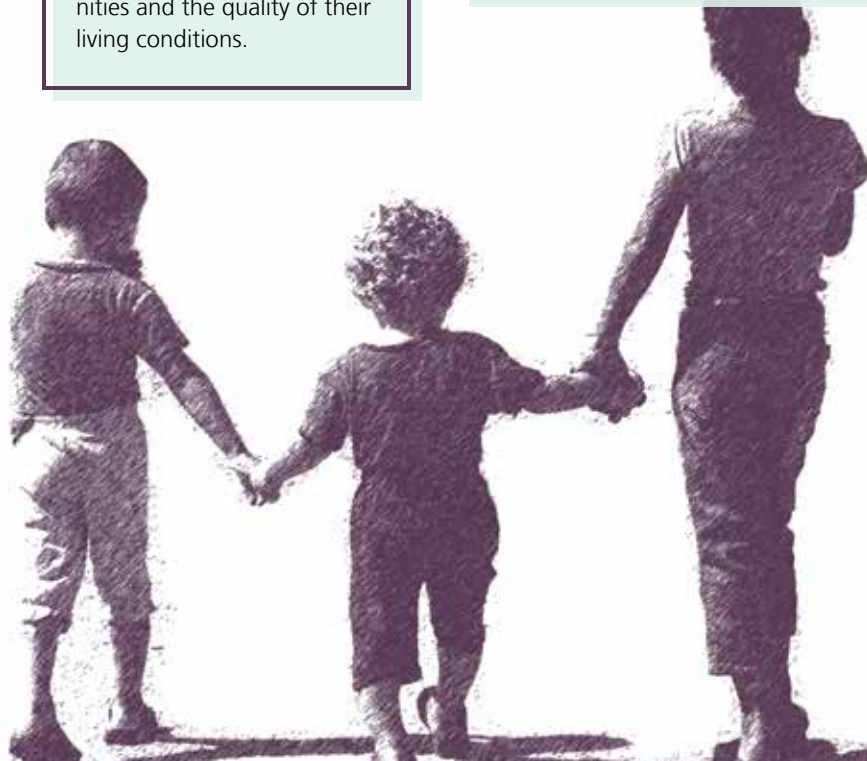
2)

Prejudices and discriminatory attitudes towards these communities have a negative influence on their opportunities and the quality of their living conditions.



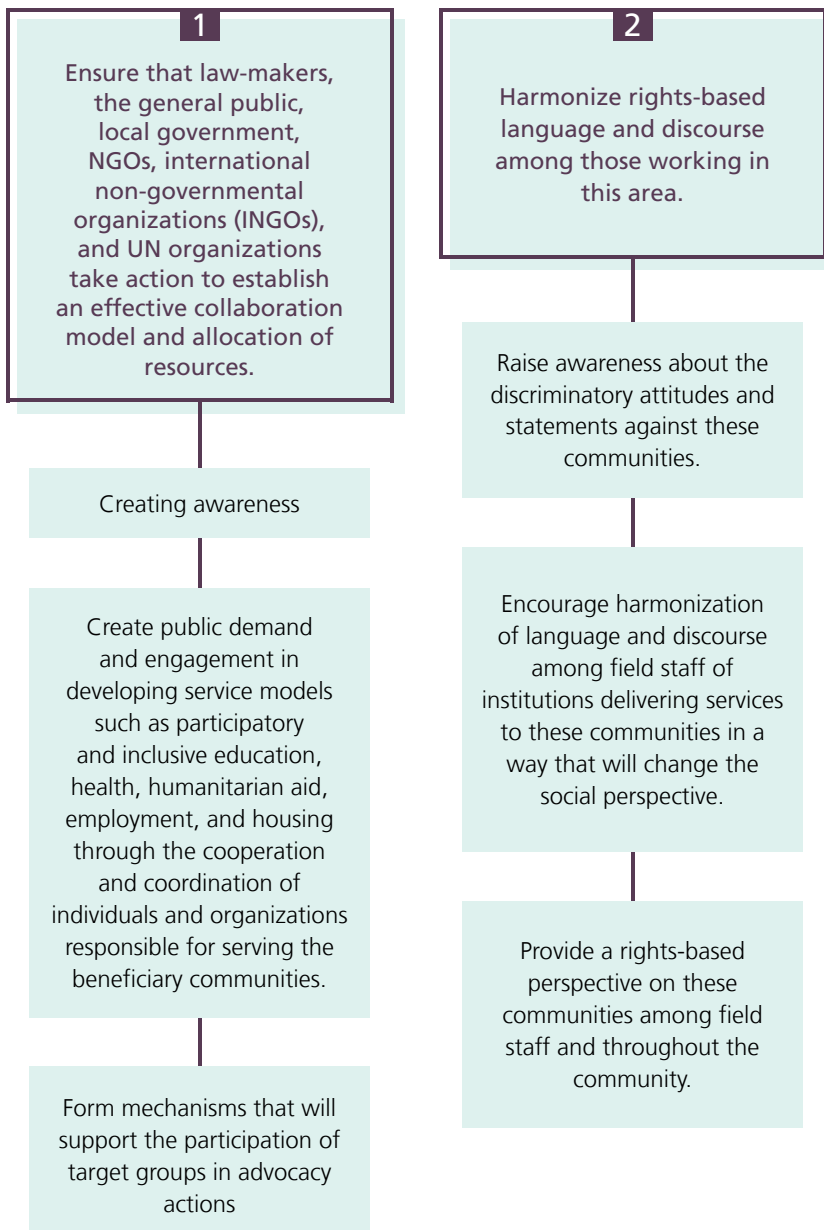
The aim of the advocacy action is;

to ensure services are provided effectively and widely with the goal of ensuring Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers have access to a standard of living worthy of human dignity, and that public demand for removal of the barriers to this access is established and strengthened.



Advocacy Goals

There are two outcomes to be achieved through the advocacy actions performed as part of this strategy:



As the main objective, key stakeholders such as lawmakers, public groups, local government, NGOs and INGOs are expected to recognize the characteristics of the beneficiary group and to increase their knowledge about the impact of legal, administrative and social factors upon their wellbeing.

This is considered a preparatory stage for the medium and long term goals which will bring about change in the existing regulations and make those regulations more inclusive for these communities. Decision makers have access to regular and up-to-date information about the problems in the field and the needs of the beneficiary group through field staff. For this reason, factors such as the fact that field staff have detailed information on the subject and that the language they use is free of discriminatory elements will strengthen their advocacy roles. This shortens the path between the field and the decisions being made, while also increasing effectiveness.

Raising awareness in the service providers and the public about the current situation and basic needs of Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers is the starting point for beneficiaries' access to basic rights. Therefore, advocacy studies should be able to provide meaningful and comprehensive answers to the following questions.

- Who are Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers?
- What are their social, economic and cultural needs?
- What are the problems they face in accessing these needs?
- What are the current policies and practices for preventing social and protection problems and fulfilling their needs?
- What protection and social assistance work is being done by local and national organizations to fulfill the needs of the target group?
- What are the approaches of local, national and international civil society organizations, members of mainstream media and syndicates towards the target group?

There is a significant difference between agricultural seasonal migrant agricultural workers, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, and other persons who migrated and settled in the same cities. Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities are a population that cannot be included in the employment Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities are a population that cannot be included in the employment process by means of a very short term vocational training programme

alone. It has been the nomadic and semi-nomadic groups who have had the least access to and benefited the least from direct assistance. This population needs direct support in the fields of nutrition, health, hygiene and education in order to benefit from projects that will enable them to participate in social and economic life as part of the labour force. If it can be explained during the objectives and activities that fulfillment of this need does not aim to create a “culture of alms-giving” but, on the contrary, it is a right arising from international law, particularly the Revised European Social Charter, and if the advocacy gets an effective outcome, it will be possible and realistic that medium and long term objectives and activities are drawn away from direct assistance and channeled towards supporting the individual development of members of these groups. For this reason, activities and requests regarding the accessibility of direct support services should be included within the scope of goals, specific to this group.

An additional important point is to ensure that direct assistance and support activities for Syrian migrants are supplemented by activities strengthening the target group’s participation in social and economic life. This should be one of the main objectives of advocacy actions. In this stage, it is expected that individuals and organizations responsible for serving the beneficiary group also develop participatory and inclusive models through collaboration and coordination, harmonizing a rights-based language and discourse aimed at changing the social perspective of those working in this field.

Activities

The three main types of advocacy that can be used in this field were summarized in the first section:



In this context, certain activities should be carried out with the overarching objective of ensuring Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, as well as Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers, have access to their fundamental rights.



Activity 1

Preparation of the advocacy programme

An advocacy programme will cover the timetable for all advocacy activities to be implemented and monitoring of related indicators. This constitutes the backbone of the advocacy action. The relationship and timeline between advocacy activities are determined at this stage, as well as the planning and implementation of activities to monitor the impact of advocacy actions. It should therefore be determined at this stage how the performance of each activity is to be measured. A draft template is available as Appendix C.

The programme should also include activities that will ensure information related to the goals of advocacy actions, their expected results, resources used, and outcomes obtained is regularly accessible by beneficiaries, stakeholders and the wider community. For this reason, monitoring and transparency studies should be foreseen when developing the programme.

Activity 2

Media and social media campaign

The campaign consists of activities that enable the public to recognize the beneficiary group and to understand their demands and ultimately to own these demands. Apart from the social prejudices towards the beneficiary group, it should also be considered that the group may prefer not to be visible, as this could be considered a security threat. Campaigns related to human rights should be developed in a way that allows space for the voice of the beneficiary group. Particular care should be taken to avoid objectification and stigmatization of the beneficiary group with labels such as helpless or poor. Messages and visuals used in the campaigns should highlight the rights of the beneficiary group. and their ownership of these rights.

Activity 3

Preparation of the advocacy materials

These are the activities related to creating, developing and disseminating the content of advocacy materials, tailored to each activity as appropriate, and for use across the advocacy action. These materials are initially developed based on the research findings, and later updated and refined with additional information as received. This activity has the quality of increasing the effect of others. For this reason, it should be carried out by taking all other activities of the advocacy action into account.

Activity 4**Strengthening the capacities of teams that will perform the advocacy activities**

These are activities linked to the preparation and delivery of training to the teams responsible for carrying out the advocacy action. The training should cover advocacy in general, as well as advocacy tailored to the characteristics of beneficiary communities. During the preparation of these training programmes, indicators 1-18 in Appendix A should be considered and included.

Activity 5**Advocacy negotiations and meetings**

These are activities to organize face-to-face or group meetings with relevant stakeholders and actors in order to explain the problems of the beneficiary group in accessing basic needs support, and to monitor the impact and results thereof. Advocacy negotiations and meetings are among the most important pillars of an advocacy action, and the ultimate aim of the entire advocacy action is to effect change in the mindset and behaviour of this group. However, it is useful to initiate other activities that will address stakeholders' knowledge and awareness about the issue before proceeding directly to the negotiations and meetings, in order for this group to be informed and aware ahead of time.

Activity 6**Capacity building trainings**

These are activities aimed at preparing training programmes to improve the advocacy capacity of institutional staff serving the beneficiary communities and to implement training with the participation of field staff. This activity should be organized considering the roles of field staff within the network of beneficiaries, decision makers and the wider community. The aim is to ensure that field staff are also involved in the harmonization of language discourse, and participate in the advocacy action through the performance of their work. Indicators 24-26 in Appendix A should be taken into consideration during the preparation of these training programmes.

Activity 7**Networking for the purpose of dissemination of information**

These are activities aimed at establishing a local, regional and national news network to regularly compile and share information sources consisting of research

findings, national and supranational regulations, and literature related to the beneficiary group. In these activities, the aim of ensuring the harmonization of language and discourse in combating discrimination should be taken into account. Indicators 24-26 in Appendix A should be considered when designing and developing these activities.

Activity 8

Actions for creating harmonization in terms of language and discourse in combating discrimination

These consist of activities for preparing an advocacy guide to combat discriminatory perspectives and discourse, as well as providing trainings for field staff to develop attitudes and skills that will enable them to be advocates in this field. Before preparing these guides and trainings, a methodology should be developed making use of the existing research in this field and a preliminary study conducted, in order to bring about an effective change in discriminatory attitudes and discourse rooted in language and perspectives.

Activity 9

Establishing a mechanism for the participation of the beneficiary groups

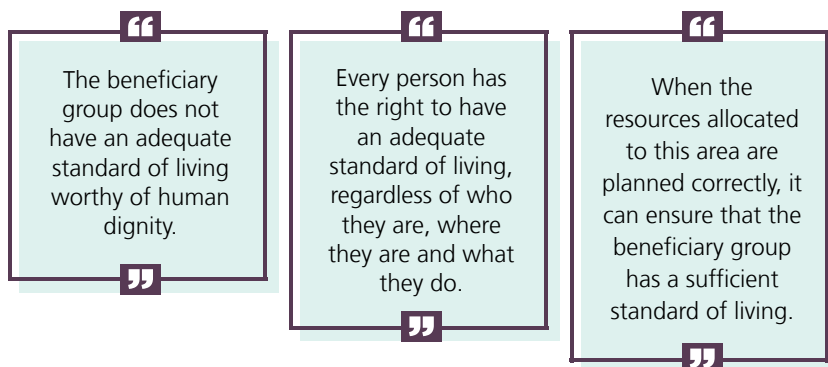
These are supportive activities to be carried out to establish mechanisms that ensure active participation of beneficiaries in the action, particularly for medium and long term goals. The aim is to ensure beneficiaries have a voice in the activities carried out within the scope of the advocacy action. However, there are a number of constraints on the participation of Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers in social and decision-making mechanisms. These include limited Turkish language skills, and frequent reliance on irregular, informal employment. These specific characteristics must be considered in the design, rollout and operation of participation mechanisms and supporting activities. This is a critical component of the advocacy action, as it allows beneficiaries to directly participate and engage in the identification and development of solutions to the problems they face. However, it is also challenging due to the various factors outlined above and limited implementation experience. Therefore, monitoring, documenting and reporting the effectiveness of the activities carried out in this process is vital, in terms of accumulation and application of lessons learned to future actions.

Messages on Advocacy

When determining the messages in line with the purpose and goal of the advocacy, consideration must first be given to ensuring that the current situation of the beneficiaries is fully understood, and that the messages are specific to the social, economic and cultural characteristics and needs of these communities. At the same time, care must be taken to express this as a demand for realization of a right, not as a call for help.

Advocacy actions should include messaging that directly conveys the current situation for beneficiaries, as well as the activities planned in the advocacy strategy. Advocacy messages should be conveyed through rights-based activities and must adhere to the ethical principles of the advocacy strategy. These messages should be adapted depending on the context and focus of the advocacy.

Key Messages



Sub-Messages

General Messages (for all groups)

- The income that Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers and Syrian nomadic or semi-nomadic communities earn in temporary jobs, where they can find them, is not sufficient to provide a decent standard of living for themselves and their families despite long periods of work. Improvement of these conditions requires legal and administrative measures to be taken.
- Children in the target communities often cannot benefit from their right to education and are at increased risk of being underfed. They require regular monitoring by the child protection system as well as the delivery of protective and supportive measures.

- ↳ Among Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers, women and children work under the head of the family while the head of the family works under the agricultural middleman. In order to ensure that workers receive the wages they are owed, they need regulations that protect their freedom of work and travel and safeguard and enhance their social security.
- ↳ The travel restrictions in place for the beneficiary group also hinder their access to services in the social and economic sphere. Efforts to address these travel restrictions will support the beneficiary group in accessing services.
- ↳ Problems with the legal status of the work of seasonal migrant agricultural workers and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, as well as their limited opportunities to benefit from social support, causes them to settle for less pay and severe working and living conditions. Their access to social assistance and support services and their assurance of their legal status in Turkey should be increased.
- ↳ Services specific to seasonal migrant agricultural workers and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities are available. Effective cooperation and coordination mechanisms should be developed at the level of practitioners, decision makers and managers to increase the impact and accessibility of these services.
- ↳ In order to the change discriminatory language and attitudes as part of the ultimate aim of social support and strengthening social cohesion, harmonized rights-based language and discourse must be provided among field staff.
- ↳ Planning activities together with the beneficiaries serves to strengthen capacities of both parties and supports the realization of action objectives. There should be specific methodologies and mechanisms in place for this.
- ↳ Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers often lead lives falling far below the minimum living standards that everyone should be entitled to enjoy. When the community ensures that each individual has decent living standards, the well-being and welfare of the whole community also increases.
- ↳ Vulnerable groups within these communities, such as women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, face particular, additional risks to their wellbeing, and special attention should be paid to their situation and to their voices.

Seasonal migrant agricultural workers and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities

- ↳ Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers face various obstacles in accessing jobs and services to meet their basic needs, both due to their conditions and the discriminatory perspectives and attitudes they are exposed to. They should be offered access to basic services and supported with sufficient and efficient social assistance until each of them has attained adequate living standards.

To the rest of society

- ↳ Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers and Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities are not visible enough. Even if they spend most of the year, month and day working under heavy conditions, they are not able to earn enough income to provide themselves and their families with an adequate standard of living. By seeing their needs and listening to their demands, you can support this community's access to their fundamental rights.
- ↳ Recognizing and replacing discriminatory elements in the language is a necessity to remove barriers to both humanitarian responsibility and the right of Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities to exercise their rights, especially employment and work security.

To the field workers

- ↳ Being aware of your prejudices towards beneficiary communities, and changing your language and discourse accordingly, contributes both to the welfare of beneficiaries and the overall impact of your work.
- ↳ Services provided to beneficiary communities are not a favour but a requirement of human rights.
- ↳ It is essential to ensure that beneficiaries are not exposed to discrimination for any reason during their use of the services provided.

-
- ↳ It is not possible to prioritize among different rights and it should be taken into consideration that the activity you carry out for the protection of a right can achieve its goal without negatively impacting upon other rights.
- ↳ Planning activities together with the beneficiaries serves to strengthen capacities of both parties and supports the realization of action objectives. There should be specific methodologies and mechanisms in place for this.
- ↳ The beneficiary communities live in need and deprivation even those who work. They require support because the realization of their rights is not secured. Therefore, the services you provide to them should be such as to serve the overall purpose of strengthening their self-sufficiency.
-

Stakeholder Analysis

An independent and rights-based advocacy action should identify stakeholders who are directly and indirectly in contact with beneficiary groups, and cooperation and coordination activities carried out accordingly. The institutions that conduct advocacy for Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers are listed in the below table under the title of Cooperating Institutions, while the institutions that advocacy is conducted for are listed under the title of Targeted Institutions. The specific institutions to be engaged may vary depending on the context or scope of the activities.

Stakeholder analysis will change according to the timing of the advocacy action. For example, past research has indicated that some local administrators have reservations on delivering services to migrant populations, due to the anticipated negative public reaction. In this case, changing the attitude and behavior of local administrators will be made possible by first ensuring effective public engagement and by strengthening the will of the people in this direction. This can then be followed by a survey of the stakeholders to be engaged in order to achieve this result. A stakeholder analysis should be performed for each advocacy action.

Targeted Institutions*	Influence of Targeted Institutions upon Beneficiaries	Influencing Factors for the Targeted Institutions	Relationship between the Targeted Institutions and the Advocating Organization	Ways to Engage the Targeted Institutions
PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS & LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Governorates •District Governorates •Provincial Directorate of Turkish Employment Agency •Provincial Directorate of Family, Labor and Social Services •Provincial-District Health Directorates •Migrant Health Centers •Provincial-District National Education Directorates •Municipalities 	<p>They play a role in providing services to beneficiaries within the framework of relevant legal regulations. They have an important role in determining legal gaps as well as problems and needs encountered in service delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decisions, strategies and support of international bodies such as UN agencies and the European Union (EU). - Support by INGOs - Support by NGOs - Demands and pressure from public opinion. - Media opinion. - Academia. 	<p>GOAL: Within the scope of humanitarian activities, it cooperates with official institutions at the central and local level. This cooperation provides the opportunity to be effective in decision making processes and to work directly in planning the activities envisaged by the strategy.</p> <p>Note: This section has been completed as an example and based on the actions to be carried out by GOAL within the scope of the prepared strategy.</p>	<p>Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current state surveys for beneficiaries - Academic research - Good practices <p>Ensuring that the need is visible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - News - Advocacy studies <p>Supporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing funding or budget - Appraisal, approval
CENTRAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Directorate General of Migration Management •Directorate General of Provincial Administration •Directorate General of International Labor Force •Directorate General of Children's Services •Directorate General of Labor 	<p>They play a role in providing services at the local level to beneficiaries within the framework of relevant legal regulations. They have an important role in determining legal gaps as well as problems and needs encountered in service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opinion of the central authority - Opinion of the administrative supervisor - Legal regulations 	<p>GOAL: Within the scope of humanitarian activities, it cooperates with official institutions at the central and local level. This cooperation provides the opportunity to be effective in decision making processes and to work directly in planning the activities envisaged by the strategy.</p> <p>Note: This section has been completed as an example and based on the actions to be carried out by GOAL within the scope of the prepared strategy.</p>	<p>In addition to the above points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision of the central authority
FUND INSTITUTIONS <p>Delegation of the EU to Turkey Union to Turkey</p> <p>ECHO: The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations</p> <p>DG NEAR: The Directorate-General for European Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations</p> <p>BPRV: Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration</p> <p>SDC: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</p> <p>GIZ: German Development Agency</p> <p>SIDA: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</p> <p>BMZ: Germany Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</p> <p>KfW: German Development Agency</p> <p>The World Bank</p> <p>JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency</p> <p>AFD: French Development Agency</p>	<p>They provide funds for delivery of programmes, projects and services planned for the beneficiaries, and may also participate in implementation.</p> <p>The majority of funds for humanitarian assistance to refugees in Turkey are procured as part of 'Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRIT)' by the EU. For example, 'HEALTH Project' in the area of health, 'Social Cohesion Assistance Programme for Foreigners' in the area of fundamental needs, 'Conditional Educational Aid Programme' in the area of education, and a wide range of protection projects are funded within the scope of FRIT by ECHO. In addition, development and livelihood projects are financed by DG NEAR. The financing of the other mentioned funding agencies in this area is too low to compare with EU funds.</p>	<p>Strategic plans with central authorities</p> <p>International Strategies</p>	<p>GOAL is an international non-governmental organization and operates with ECHO funding across multiple countries.</p> <p>Note: This section has been completed as an example and based on the actions to be carried out by GOAL within the scope of the prepared strategy.</p>	<p>Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current state surveys for beneficiaries - Academic research - Good practices <p>International public opinion</p>

Targeted Institutions*	The Effect of Targeted Institutions on the Beneficiaries	The Factors that Affect the Target Institutions	The Relationship between the Target Institutions and the Institution to Conduct Advocacy Work and the Effect of the Institution to Conduct Advocacy on the Target Institutions	Ways to Affect the Target Institutions
UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTIONS UNICEF: UN Children's Fund UNFPA: UN Population Fund FAO: UN Food and Agriculture Organization UNDP: UN Development Programme UNHCR: UN High Commissioner for Refugees WFP: World Food Programme OCHA: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ILO: International Labour Organization UNWOMEN: UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women IOM: International Organization for Migration	They play a role in carrying out projects in coordination with the private sector, media, academy, NGOs, INGOs and humanitarian aid institutions for the needs of the beneficiaries in line with national interventions, policy and priorities; developing capacity and ensuring coordination between relevant institutions in the field.	Strategic plans with central authorities International Strategies		Information: - Current state surveys for beneficiaries - Academic research - Good practices International public opinion
NATIONAL AND LOCAL MEDIA	They play an important role in making the problems and needs of beneficiaries, as well as the advocacy activities and other actions conducted, visible and communicate these to larger audiences through mass media; informing the actors, who can provide solutions together with best practices, about these problems; increasing awareness and sensitizing the society. Within the scope of the advocacy activities of the media, hate speech against beneficiaries, prejudices, and the fight against dissemination of false information also have important effects.	Public opinion NGOs	By providing direct and regular information from its field experience, GOAL can ensure that relevant issues are featured in the media, supported with informative material and broadcast in accordance with the aims of language harmonization and perspective change. Note: This section has been completed as an example and based on the actions to be carried out by GOAL within the scope of the prepared strategy.	- Current state surveys for beneficiaries - Factual, up to date information.
BAR ASSOCIATIONS	As a professional body, they play an important role in terms of the duties imposed on the beneficiaries, as well as opinions and suggestions regarding the legal problems of beneficiaries, the legal regulations concerning beneficiaries (via the sub-commissions within their bodies), and fighting against undemocratic and unjust rights violations that the beneficiaries experience/may experience.	Public opinion Media NGOs International rights organizations	GOAL can ensure that the bar associations are interested in studies in this area through sharing its experiences in the field. Note: This section has been completed as an example and based on the actions to be carried out by GOAL within the scope of the prepared strategy	- Demand of civil society

* While determining the cooperating organizations within the scope of advocacy activities, and throughout the period of cooperation, several factors including special areas of activity, missions, strategic goals, quantitative/qualitative human resources and income sources of these organizations, as well as the opportunities and restrictions brought by their funders, if any, should be taken into consideration.

Cooperating Institutions*	Influence of the Cooperating Institutions	Influencing Factors for the Cooperating Institutions	Relationship between the Cooperating Institutions and the Advocating Organization	Ways to engage the Cooperating Institutions
<p>INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY/HUMANITARIAN AID ORGANIZATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARE International Save the Children International Concern Worldwide RET International Weihungerhilfe (WHH) Danish Refugee Council (DRC) International Medical Corps (IMC) Doctors of the World (MDM) Relief International AAR Japan Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) IOM: International Organization for Migration <p>NATIONAL NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Life Association (STL) Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM) Mavi Kalem Association Refugee Support Centre (RSC) Association for Solidarity with Refugees Refugee Rights Centre Coordination of Refugee Rights Association for Migrant Rights and Social Cohesion Helinski Citizens' Association Maya Foundation Human Rights Joint Program (IHOP) Zero Discrimination Association Ilk Umüt (First Hope) Association Turkish Red Crescent Abdalis' Solidarity and Culture Association Tribes' Solidarity Association <p>UN INSTITUTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF: UN Children's Fund UNFPA: UN Population Fund FAO: UN Food and Agriculture Organization UNDP: UN Development Programme UNHCR: UN High Commissioner for Refugees WFP: World Food Programme OCHA: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ILO: International Labour Organization UNWOMEN: UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women <p>UNIVERSITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme, project development - Delivering humanitarian aid to the beneficiaries - To make the obstacles for beneficiaries' access to services visible and to support their elimination. - To develop mechanisms to ensure coordination between relevant institutions and actors. - Monitoring - Analysis and field research (universities support the process through field studies and research) - Play a role as capacity builder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decisions of central and local authorities - Strategies of funding mechanisms and rules regarding the support they provide - Strategies of NGOs - Academic works 	<p>There is a unity of goals and objectives among the institutions that will cooperate with GOAL, as they provide services in the same area. GOAL has a suitable and effective network of institutions to cooperate with.</p> <p>Note: This section has been completed as an example and based on the actions to be carried out by GOAL within the scope of the prepared strategy.</p>	<p>Current state surveys for beneficiaries</p> <p>Advocacy studies</p> <p>Academic research</p>

* While determining the cooperating organizations within the scope of advocacy activities, and throughout the period of cooperation, several factors including special areas of activity, missions, strategic goals, quantitative/qualitative human resources and income sources of these organizations, as well as the opportunities and restrictions brought by their funders, if any, should be taken into consideration.

Limitations of Advocacy

There may be limitations in the preparation and implementation of advocacy activities. These limitations must be determined in advance, thereby eliminating the possibility of disruption for an unexpected reason in the later stages of advocacy.

1

Limitations resulting from organizational affiliation

The first and foremost limitation is that the advocacy studies depend on the funders and that the following criteria which are included in the indicators on the structure and activities of organizations with which the advocates are affiliated cannot be provided:

- Advocates are accountable to the target community and to the organization with which they are affiliated.
- Advocates should receive regular support, training and guidance.
- Organizations with which the advocates are affiliated have their own independent management structure.
- Service providers and funders are not directly associated with the advocacy organization.
- There are clear strategies in place about what to do in situations where service providers and funders attempt to direct the work of advocates.

In order to overcome this limitation, it is recommended that advocacy actions be carried out by institutions independent of service providers. However, this will make it difficult for advocacy actions to find resources. A possible solution is that NGOs jointly support the advocacy actions or put efforts into creating independent funds specific to these actions, at least until the initial benefits of their work are seen.

2

People carrying out advocacy activities have social prejudices:

It is observed that social prejudices about beneficiary communities can also be present among field staff, particularly those without an adequate source of accurate information. For example, the belief that beneficiary communities prefer to engage in seasonal agricultural migrant labour despite being wealthy, and that nomadics and semi-nomadic communities choose to live in deprived conditions, were expressed by many participants during the research. If this way of thinking prevails in the advocates, this will create a barrier to the participation of beneficiary

groups on the one hand, and on the other hand, to reaching the advocacy goal, as it will encourage the use of language that nurtures discriminatory attitudes. In order to overcome this limitation, it is envisaged to prepare an advocacy guide and training for employees. An activity for dissemination of information will help overcome this limitation by contributing to the indicator: 'Advocates should receive regular support, training and guidance.'

3

Insufficient participation of the beneficiary communities

The direct involvement of beneficiary communities is one of the most important principles of human rights advocacy. However, there are no mechanisms in place ensuring the participation of seasonal migrant agricultural workers, and their migratory lifestyle can hinder the creation of these mechanisms. It is also observed that Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities often do not want to be more visible due to their legal status and discriminatory practices. For this reason, while it is essential to make room in the advocacy action for the voices of these groups to be heard, it is equally important to respect their sensitivity to being visible. Participatory mechanisms reflecting these considerations must be created through beneficiary consultation and engagement.

4

Measures to mitigate against the risk of Covid-19 transmission:

Mitigation measures in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic pose temporary but important obstacles to conducting face-to-face negotiations and meetings. Although it is envisaged to use digital tools to overcome this, it is anticipated that even with these tools, advocacy actions may encounter challenges both in terms of access to the target group and especially the participation of the beneficiaries.



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▾ APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A. INDEPENDENT
ADVOCACY PRINCIPLES,
STANDARDS AND INDICATORS

APPENDIX B. POLICY AND
REGULATIONS FOR REFUGEES

APPENDIX C. ACTION
PLAN MATRIX TO REALIZE
ADVOCACY GOALS FOR 2020



➤ APPENDIX A.

INDEPENDENT ADVOCACY PRINCIPLES, STANDARDS AND INDICATORS

While preparing a research-based advocacy strategy, the basic principles of advocacy actions on issues concerning human rights were also taken into account.¹

As per the principles of *'indivisibility'* and *'commitment and dependency'* the advocacy prepared is based on the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living. (UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 11.1).

- Action is taken by considering that the protection of each right depends on the protection of another. For example, demands and messages are created by taking into consideration that a child should have adequate nourishment to exercise his/her right to education.
- No right is prioritized over another.

The principle of *'equality and non-discrimination'* is the guiding principle both in the organization of activities and in the content of advocacy materials.

- The advocacy is prepared without an agenda or discourse aiming to change the beneficiaries' lifestyle choices.
- The use of a language that reinforces the prejudices which cause discriminatory attitudes is avoided and a strategy is developed to combat the prejudices encountered during advocacy actions.

Pursuant to the principle of *'participation and inclusion'*, advocacy actions are carried out with the participation of the beneficiary group to ensure that their voices are heard directly.

- "The advocacy is directed by the needs, interests, views and wishes of Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities. For this purpose, Needs analysis data is utilized. Syrian seasonal agricultural workers and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities are informed on the scope and method of the advocacy action, and their participation in related processes is ensured.

- ↳ The advocacy action covers, without discrimination, all nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers who migrated from Syria. Furthermore, it does not exclude anyone sharing similar conditions or characteristics.

In accordance with the principle of *'accountability and the rule of law'*, the advocacy work will be carried out transparently.

- ↳ Methods and resources of the advocacy action are shared as open information with the target group, stakeholders, staff and the public. A mechanism is created to monitor the effectiveness of the advocacy action.
- ↳ Advocacy action are planned to take legal regulations into consideration and without contradicting them.

Rights-based and independent advocacy for people outcast from society, who find themselves discriminated against and without access to fundamental rights, is built around a set of basic principles, standards and indicators.²

Principles are the core beliefs about independent advocacy. These are the ideas that guide everything that advocates and advocacy organizations do.



Standards



are details outlining what should happen in order to meet the Principles.





Indicators

are the evidence of how advocates and advocacy organizations meet each Standard.

Being target group-oriented; Independent and rights-based advocacy focusing on the target group.

 Standards	 Indicators
<p>1 Independent advocacy is directed by the needs, interests, views and wishes of final beneficiaries (Syrian nomadic and semi-nomadic communities and Syrian seasonal migrant agricultural workers).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates are clear on their roles. Advocates represent the wishes and views of the target group, not their own opinions or the interests of others.
<p>2 Independent advocacy helps people to have control over their lives and to be fully involved in the decisions that affect them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates ensure the target group and advocacy partners³ have access to as much information as possible about available choices. Advocates support their advocacy partners to make informed decisions and choices.
<p>3 Independent advocacy tries to make sure that people's rights are protected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates are informed about relevant legislation and policies. Advocates provide their partners with training on relevant legislation and policies.
<p>4 Independent advocacy values the people who use it and always treats people with dignity and respect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates respect the views and discourse of the target group. Advocates provide their partners with training and guidance on the subject.

Accountability; advocacy is accountable.

 Standards	 Indicators
<p>5 Independent advocacy is responsible and accountable to the people who use it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocates are accountable to the target group and to the organization they are affiliated with. - Advocates are directed by the past, current and future wishes of the target group. - Advocates receive regular support, training and guidance. eğitim ve rehberlik almalıdır.
<p>6 Independent advocacy is accountable under the law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocates are aware of and work within the laws. - Advocates ensure that the target group is aware of the laws and do not assist the target group to break the law.
<p>7 Independent advocacy should be effectively managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocates work within the policies and procedures of the organization they are affiliated with. - Advocates work within the principles and standards of the advocacy strategy. - Advocates provide adequate resources to their partners. yeterli kaynak sağlamalıdır.

Independence;
independent advocacy is as free
as it can be from conflicts of interest.



Standards

8

Independent advocacy cannot be controlled by service providers.



Indicators

- Advocates' actions are not influenced by the views of service providers.
- Organizations with which advocates are affiliated have their own independent management structure.
- Service providers and funders are not directly associated with the advocacy organization.
- There are clear strategies in place for situations where service providers and funders attempt to direct what advocates do.

9

Independent advocacy and promotion thereof are the only acts performed.

- Advocates are clear about their role and act within it.
- Everyone involved in the advocacy understands what advocacy is and what it is not.

10

Independent advocacy looks out for and minimizes conflicts of interest.

- Advocates are aware of anything that may compromise their roles.
- Advocates are aware of boundaries in all the relationships they establish in their role as advocates.
- Advocates have policies and procedures to apply against possible conflicts of interest.

Accessibility; advocacy is accessible.

Standards	Indicators
<p>11 Independent advocacy reaches out to the widest possible range of people, regardless of ability or life circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocates work within policies relating to equal opportunity and anti-discriminatory practice. ▪ Advocates avoid discriminatory actions against the target group. ▪ Advocates try to reach people who could benefit from advocacy. ▪ Advocates are aware of and are supported in applying the equal opportunities policy.

Indicators are to be used for monitoring objectives and standards, both to ensure that activities are conducted in a goal-oriented manner, and to determine whether all steps were achieved in accordance with the activity plan from the outset of the action. The table below sets out the indicators for the standards determined above, along with the activities that should be included in the plan regarding these indicators.³

**Indicators*****Indicators on advocates' codes of conduct***

- 1 Advocates are clear on their roles.
- 2 Advocates represent the wishes and views of the target group, not their own opinions nor the interests of others.
- 3 Advocates respect and take into consideration the views and discourses of the target group.
- 4 Advocates aim to provide the target group and advocacy partners with as much information as possible about available choices.⁴
- 5 Advocates support their advocacy partners to make informed decisions and choices.
- 6 Advocates are informed on relevant legislation and policy.
- 7 Advocates are aware of and work within the laws.
- 8 Advocates ensure that the target group is aware of the laws and do not assist the target group to break the law.
- 9 Advocates work within the policies and procedures of the organization they are affiliated with.
- 10 Advocates work within the principles and standards of the advocacy strategy.
- 11 Advocates work within policies relating to equal opportunities and anti-discriminatory practice.
- 12 Advocates avoid discriminatory actions against the target group.
- 13 Advocates try to reach people who could benefit from advocacy.



Indicators

Indicators on advocates' codes of conduct

- 14 Advocates' actions are not influenced by the views of service providers.
- 15 Advocates are aware of anything that may compromise their roles.
- 16 Advocates are aware of boundaries in all the relationships they establish in their role as advocates.
- 17 Advocates have policies and procedures in place to safeguard against possible conflicts of interest.
- 18 Advocates are aware of and should be supported on equal opportunities policy.

Related Activities

Development and dissemination of an advocates' manual setting out the roles of advocates, the principles they should adhere to, the regulations they should use, and the path they should follow.

Indicators on the structure and activities of organizations with which the advocates are affiliated

- 19 Advocates are accountable to the target group and to the organization with which they are affiliated.
- 20 Advocates should receive regular support, training and guidance.
- 21 Organizations with which the advocates are affiliated have their own independent management structure.
- 22 Service providers and funders are not directly associated with the advocacy organization.



Indicators

Indicators on the structure and activities of organizations with which the advocates are affiliated

- 23 There are clear strategies in place about what to do in situations where service providers and funders attempt to direct the work of advocates.

Related Activities

- 1 A system should be developed for monitoring and assessment of advocacy actions.
- 2 The works should be monitored regularly.
- 3 An organizational and financial structure should be created to guarantee independence and prevent conflicts of interest, and relevant information should be shared in a transparent manner.
- 4 Training sessions to strengthen the capacity of advocates should be organized, and mechanisms to support them in fulfilling their roles should be created.

Indicators on capacity building activities

- 24 Advocates provide their partners with training on relevant legislation and policy.
- 25 Advocates provide their partners for directive training on the subject.
- 26 Advocates provide adequate resources to their partners.

Related Activities

- 1 Training curricula and programmes should be developed and delivered.
- 2 A system should be created to follow relevant developments and to inform stakeholders and target group.

➤ APPENDIX B.

POLICY AND REGULATIONS FOR REFUGEES R



The definition of a “refugee” as stated in the 1951 Geneva Convention can be found in **Article 61 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP)⁵ No. 6458**, dated 4 April 2013:

Article 61 - (1) A person who as a result of events occurring in European countries and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his or her former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it shall be recognized as a refugee following the refugee status determination procedures.

With the geographical reservation to the Geneva Convention, Turkey accepts people as refugees only when those persons are coming from Europe. The refugee/asylum seeker distinction made in Turkish law as a result of this reservation is in contrast to concepts used in international refugee law. Asylum seekers may gain refugee status following the refugee status determination procedures in international refugee law; however, those classified as asylum seekers cannot legally be given the status of refugee in Turkish law.⁶ In line with **LFIP Article 62**, those coming from countries other than in Europe and asking for asylum can be classified as “**conditional refugee**”:

Article 62 - A person who as a result of events occurring outside European countries and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his or her former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it shall be recognized as a conditional refugee following the status determination procedures. A conditional refugee shall be allowed to reside in Turkey until he or she is resettled to a third country.

According to LFIP Article 63, a foreigner who could neither be qualified as a refugee nor as a conditional refugee, shall nevertheless be granted “**subsidiary protection**” if their return to the country of origin would mean they would be sentenced to death or face torture or inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment or face serious threat to himself or herself.

In relation to the status of Syrians who cannot be defined as migrant or refugee due to the gap in legislation, the LFIP (Art.91) provided for temporary protection regime:

Article 91 - (1) (Temporary protection may be provided to foreigners who, having been forced to leave their country and cannot return to the country they left, have arrived at or crossed the borders of Turkey in masses seeking emergency and temporary protection.

According to the data of the DGMM, the number of Syrian immigrants in Turkey as of 16 July 2020 is 3,600,710.⁷ With the arrival of Syrians, Turkey became the number one country in the world in terms of the number of migrants hosted.⁸ This led to changes in the country's social structure as a natural outcome of migration. Programmes designed for the social adaptation of Syrian immigrants were implemented without being based on any law or convention until 2013, on the assumption that Syrians arriving in the country would not stay permanently; however, this approach ended with the escalation of the civil war in Syria. Although the Syrians were defined as *guests* until 2013, this term does not have any legal meaning. The lack of an explanatory definition for the status of more than 3.5 million Syrians in Turkey is one of the most important factors obstructing the success of social adaptation programmes and services for this group. Syrians who did not fall under definitions such as immigrants, refugees or asylum-seekers⁹ continued their presence as guests until 2013. Their status was modified with Article 91 of the *LFIP* in 2013.

The *Temporary Protection Regulation*¹⁰ prepared on the basis of LFIP Article 91 and taking effect upon its publication in the Official Gazette no. 29153 dated 2014, recognized that Syrians have the status of temporary protection. With this status, they gain the right to limited benefit from labour, health and education services.



END NOTES

- ¹ www.unfpa.org/resources/human-rights-principles
- ² www.siaa.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/siaa_principles_and_standards_2010.pdf
- ³ <https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/uploads/change>.
- ⁴ Advocacy partner represents actors, institutions and organizations aiming to use advocacy for the same target group.
- ⁵ www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2013/04/20130411-2.htm
- ⁶ Çakran (2017), s.3
- ⁷ www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638
- ⁸ data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria
- ⁹ See: Table 1
- ¹⁰ www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2014/10/20141022-15-1.pdf



DEVELOPMENT
WORKSHOP

Çankaya Mah. Üsküp Cad.
16/14 / Çankaya - Ankara
(541) 457 31 90



www.ka.org.tr



info@ka.org.tr



kalkinmaatolyesi



kalkinmatolyesi